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IN THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently Amended) A circuit arrangement for generating at least one voltage value, which circuit arrangement includes a subvoltage generating unit and a voltage multiplier, it being arranged to switch the voltage multiplier to a direct mode in order to control the voltage multiplier during a start time; **the subvoltage generating unit comprising a plurality of intermediate nodes, each intermediate node formed by a series connection of a pair of resistors, and a plurality of switches, each switch coupled to one of the plurality of intermediate nodes;**

wherein when the voltage multiplier is in direct mode the voltage multiplier is configured to connect a power supply node to an output of the voltage multiplier, and when the voltage multiplier is not in direct mode, the voltage multiplier is configured to disconnect the power supply node from the output of the voltage multiplier, and to connect the output of the voltage multiplier to an internal node for providing an internally generated output voltage.

2. (Previously Presented) The circuit arrangement as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that it is arranged to supply the voltage multiplier with an activation signal formed from a subvoltage generated by the subvoltage generating unit and from a reference signal, and that it is arranged to supply the voltage multiplier with an initial start signal formed from the activation signal during the start time.

3. (Previously Presented) The circuit arrangement as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that there is provided a start control unit controlling the voltage multiplier, which start

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control unit includes at least one comparator and a logic unit, the comparator being arranged to compare a subvoltage generated by the subvoltage generating unit and a reference voltage, and to generate the activation signal, the logic unit generating an initial start signal so as to switch the voltage multiplier to a direct mode.

4. (Previously Presented) The circuit arrangement as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the start time during which the voltage multiplier operates in a direct mode is adjustable.

5. (Previously Presented) The circuit arrangement as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that a series connection of switching devices of the stages in the voltage multiplier is closed in the direct mode, and that the capacitors associated with the stages can be disconnected.

6. (Currently Amended) A circuit arrangement for driving a display device, a subvoltage generating unit and a voltage multiplier, it being arranged to control the voltage multiplier by switching the voltage multiplier to a direct mode by means of an initial start signal during a start time; **the subvoltage generating unit comprising a plurality of intermediate nodes, each intermediate node formed by a series connection of a pair of resistors, and a plurality of switches, each switch coupled to one of the plurality of intermediate nodes;**

wherein when the voltage multiplier is in direct mode, the voltage multiplier is configured to connect a power supply node to an output of the voltage multiplier, and

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when the voltage multiplier is not in direct mode, the voltage multiplier is configured to disconnect the power supply node from the output of the voltage multiplier, and to connect the output of the voltage multiplier to an internal node for providing an internally generated output voltage.

7. (Currently Amended) A voltage multiplier for generating at least one voltage value, comprising a series connection of a first plurality of stages with first switching devices, second switching devices and capacitors, characterized in that during a start time the first switching devices are closed and by that a supply voltage at a first input of the voltage multiplier is switched to an output of the voltage multiplier; and

a subvoltage generating unit, coupled to the voltage multiplier, comprising a plurality of intermediate nodes, each intermediate node formed by a series connection of a pair of resistors, and a plurality of switches, each switch coupled to one of the plurality of intermediate nodes;

wherein subsequent to the start time, the first switches are opened and the supply voltage is disconnected from the output of the voltage multiplier.

8. (Previously Presented) A display unit for the display of image data, which display unit includes an arrangement for driving the display unit with a subvoltage generating unit and a voltage multiplier, it being arranged to switch the voltage multiplier to a direct mode by means of at least one signal during a start time; **the subvoltage generating unit comprising a plurality of intermediate nodes, each intermediate node formed by a series connection of a pair of resistors, and a plurality of switches, each**

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switch coupled to one of the plurality of intermediate nodes;

wherein when the voltage multiplier is in direct mode, the voltage multiplier is configured to connect a power supply node to an output of the voltage multiplier, and when the voltage multiplier is not in direct mode, the voltage multiplier is configured to disconnect the power supply node from the output of the voltage multiplier, and to connect the output of the voltage multiplier to an internal node for providing an internally generated output voltage.

9. (Currently Amended) An electronic apparatus which is provided with a display unit for the display of image data and also with an arrangement for driving the display unit, which arrangement includes a subvoltage generating unit and a voltage multiplier, it being arranged that at least one signal controls the voltage multiplier and that the voltage multiplier can be switched to a direct mode during a start time; **the subvoltage generating unit comprising a plurality of intermediate nodes, each intermediate node formed by a series connection of a pair of resistors, and a plurality of switches, each switch coupled to one of the plurality of intermediate nodes;**

wherein when the voltage multiplier is in direct mode the voltage multiplier is configured to connect a power supply node to an output of the voltage multiplier, and when the voltage multiplier is not in direct mode, the voltage multiplier is configured to disconnect the power supply node from the output of the voltage multiplier, and to connect the output of the voltage multiplier to an internal node for providing an internally generated output voltage.

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10. (Previously Presented) A method of starting a circuit arrangement which includes a subvoltage generating unit and a voltage multiplier, in which method a first subvoltage value and a reference voltage are compared so as to generate an activation signal, the voltage multiplier being switched to a direct mode during a start time which is adaptively adjusted by monitoring an activation signal; the subvoltage generating unit comprising a plurality of intermediate nodes, each intermediate node formed by a series connection of a pair of resistors, and a plurality of switches, each switch coupled to one of the plurality of intermediate nodes;

wherein when the voltage multiplier is in direct mode the voltage multiplier is configured to connect a power supply node to an output of the voltage multiplier, and when the voltage multiplier is not in direct mode, the voltage multiplier is configured to disconnect the power supply node from the output of the voltage multiplier, and to connect the output of the voltage multiplier to an internal node for providing an internally generated output voltage.

11. (Cancelled)

12. (Currently Amended) The circuit arrangement of Claim [[1]]1, wherein the plurality of switches comprises a plurality of transistors.

13. (Currently Amended) The circuit arrangement of Claim [[1]]1, further comprising:
a first comparator coupled to the plurality of switches; and
a reference voltage source coupled to provide a reference voltage to the first

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comparator.

14. (Previously Presented) The circuit arrangement of Claim 13, wherein the reference voltage source is a band gap circuit.

15. (Previously Presented) The circuit arrangement of Claim 13, further comprising:
a second comparator coupled to the plurality of switches, and further coupled to the reference voltage source; and
a logic circuit coupled to receive an output signal from each of the first and second comparators;
wherein the first comparator and the second comparator receive different subvoltages from the plurality of switches.

16. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 10, further comprising producing the reference voltage as an output of a band gap circuit.

17. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 16, wherein the subvoltage generating unit produces a plurality of subvoltages; and further comprising selecting the first subvoltage value by means of a switching device.

18. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 17, further comprising selecting a second subvoltage by means of the switching device and concurrently providing the first subvoltage to a first comparator and the second subvoltage to a second comparator.

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19. (New) The method of Claim 10, further comprising operating a logic circuit such that a signal is supplied to the voltage multiplier; and the voltage multiplier, responsive to the signal, changes a voltage multiplication factor.